ANCIENT COINS

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ANCIENT COINS

FROM OLBIA AND PANTICAPAEUM

Photographed by M. Hrbas and J. Marco

with text by K. Dittrich

Translated by I. Havlů

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This book is dedicated to J. Michera, a modest Czech collector who through his zeal in collecting antique coins of high artistic value has created a remarkable historical relic of the ancient cities of Panticapaeum and Olbia.

In comparison with the immense cultural heritage of the ancient world the coinage of the two Greek cities of Panticapaeum and Olbia is perhaps no more than two pebbles out of the oceans of the world. Nevertheless, it forms an extensive field of research for historians and numismatists, a field whose problems we shall only consider in their main aspects. It was the aim of the authors to give the reader no more than an aesthetic pleasure in viewing a very special collection, a pleasure which can be likened to that of a child finding two exceptionally beautiful pebbles on the sea-shore.

K. D.

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YOU HAVE JUST OPENED A BOOK in which the authors have tried to express their admiration for old coins; for ancient coinage, which originated in the territory of Euro-Asia which was the centre of ancient cultures for thousands of years—where the cultures of the eastern and western nations merged to create from this synthesis a new beautiful art.

From the extensive sphere of numismatics, the ancient Panticapaeum coins attract the greatest attention for their unique beauty, while the coins which were cast in Olbia are remarkable for their unusual fish-like shapes. Some, cast like large bronze pieces, are similar to the bronze cast coins of the Apennine peninsula which are called *Aes grave* due to their great weight of heavy bronze. They were assigned to a mythical age as recently as the last century!

The Roman *As* of the pound series with the head of Janus and with the bow of a ship on the reverse was considered to be the oldest Roman coin cast, according to legend, during the reign of King Servilius Tullius. The Italian series of the *Aes grave* with its unusual conception, captured the interest of the foremost numismatic and historical experts, to whom we are indebted for extensive numismatic literature. According to latest study, we now assign the origin of the above-mentioned Roman *As* to the years 222 to 205 B.C. and attribute the issuing of the oldest *Asses* of the free Italian States to the time when there was a considerable scarcity of silver and gold, especially during the wars with Rome at the beginning of the 4th and the end of the 3rd century B.C.

While the age of the *Aes grave* was being gradually decreased, general opinion maintained that in distant Olbia similar bronze *Asses* were cast as far back as the 6th or beginning of the 5th

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century B.C. This fact itself arouses the interest of every numismatist and historian concerned with the history and minting of the regions to the north of the Black Sea shores.

A useful aid to experts is offered in the catalogue listing all well-known types of coins of Olbia, filed chronologically, according to Zograf, with reference to the works of Pick, Bertier-Delagarde, Burachkov and Karyshkovsky, as well as a list of the Panticapaeum coins filed according to Shelov and Zograf, with reference to Bertier-Delagarde and Burachkov.

For those who admire the arts of antiquity we have presented reproductions of photographs enlarged several times. Coins, though of a miniature size, give proof of unique and highly artistic feeling and a special manner of expressing plastic qualities through distribution of light and shade. These reproductions faithfully bring to mind a magic art of exceptional perfection and beauty, an art which is impressive in its plastic intensity.

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The Regions North of the Black Sea Shores

The centre of ancient cultures was discovered to have been in the territory north of the Black Sea, in the fertile lands of the Ukraine. Through archeological research it has been proven that in this region as early as three thousand years B.C., there was an extensive and characteristically distinctive culture having trading connections with far-off southern countries. There were in these parts large centres with Pre-Grecian cultures during 2000 B.C. and the beginning of 1000 B.C., especially at the mouths of the rivers Dniester, Bug and Dnieper. When, at the end of the 19th century, the amazing Tripolje culture belonging to the Neolithic Age—distinctly different from other cultures of the entire East European area—was discovered in this region to the west of the River Dnieper, many theories arose concerning the origin of the ancestors of the ancient Greeks in this region.

The historical development of the inhabitants of the northern shores of the Black Sea underwent a great change in the 8th century B.C. Throughout the entire steppe region there was an increasing tendency among the tribes to move about, which caused violent battles. With the increasing number of wars it became customary to subjugate the enemy tribe into slavery and by using them as slaves the tribal gentry and the leaders accumulated even greater wealth.

The difference in the size of property betwen the gentry and the masses of the shepherds—the collective owners—continually increased. These circumstances formed new possibilities for the further growth of the powerful position and expansion of trade, which was determined by the new economic way of life.

The inhabitants of these regions, the Cimmerians, appeared for the first time historically in the Assyrian sources with cuneiform writing in the second half of the 8th century B.C. under the name of Gimmirai.

In the 7th century B.C. all these tribes drifted southwards and attacked the territories conquered by Syria. The Assyrians called for the aid of the Scyths—an Indo-European tribe of the Iraque branch—who drove out the Cimmerians in the south and further to the west into Asia Minor. Here the Cimmerians for some time conquered Lydia, Sinope and various other regions.

From the east the Scyths then penetrated into the fertile plains and steppes of the Ukraine. Through their pressure another migration was aroused, leading westwards across the Carpathian Mountains into the Danube valley—the so-called 'Cimmerian movement' which brought forth a

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number of artistic ideas, especially animal motifs which were used for decoration. The artistic works in the so-called Scytho-Sarmatian steppe-animal style are remarkable for their special character and give proof of an exceptionally high artistic level. The works have sharp features of monumental conception, with a powerful effect of contrasting light and shade even in the miniature dimension.

According to other written sources, the Scyths penetrated into Asia Minor from the north and from Transcaucasia, making invasions on horseback far into the south-west as far as Palestine and down to the border of Egypt. In the year 612 B.C. when Nineveh was surrounded by the Medes, the Scyths invaded Media. At the beginning of the 6th century B.C. the Scyths were defeated in Asia Minor and only the name of the city Saccasane in Cappadocia still reminds us after so many centuries that the Scyths used to dwell there.

From then on the initiative to wage wars passed on to the lands of the old Orient, this being proved by the fact of the last Cyros invasion against the Massagetae into Central Asia in the year 529 B.C. and the campaign of Careus I in the year 531 B.C. against the Scyths far into the Ukrainian steppes all the way to the shores of the River Dnieper. Later on some Scythian tribes migrated westwards as far as the Carpathian Highlands. These high mountains forced them to divide into three groups. One of them headed down towards the Balkans, one continued through the mountain ranges and penetrated through Transylvania and down to the Carpathian Lowlands, and the third group can be followed on the way along the Carpathian Mountains up to Galicia.

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Greek Colonization

We have in mind the period of the so-called Great Colonization which seized all of Greece in the 8th century B.C. The fact that the Greeks themselves were unable to produce a sufficient quantity of agricultural products and the fact that there was a scarcity of cheap labour—slaves—were probably the most important reasons which led the Greek seafarers and merchants to explore unknown regions. Vessels set sail in all directions from the harbours of Greek cities, their task being to ensure the cities with a supply of grain, meat, fish, to gain new outlets for Greek products, and to provide Greece with slaves. Some ships set sail directly south toward the coast of Africa, others departed westward heading for Sicily and Italy, and finally some ships even set sail to the north-east, their goal being the shores of the Black Sea.

The destiny of these latter ships will interest us most. They set sail through the Hellespont, around the newly-founded towns in Propontis and, keeping to the west shores of the Euxine Pontus (the Black Sea), they headed north. On their way they founded communities at the mouths of large rivers which became strategic landmarks on their further journeys northwards. Even distant Olbia rose in this way at the mouth of the River Hypanis and Borysthenes (Dnieper and Bug).

We will mention only very briefly the question of the pre-colonization relationships of the Greeks with the Black Sea. No conclusions can be drawn from the old Greek legend about Jason and the Argonauts who sailed into ancient Colchis in order to return the golden fleece to sunny Hellas. Much more interesting is the fact that, according to records taken from Greek literature, the Greeks originally called the Black Sea 'inhospitable' and only later, after the Ionian colonies were formed, did they begin to call the Black Sea 'hospitable'. We cannot yet definitely state the exact time of the first journeys to the northern shores of the Black Sea but archeological data up to now give no proof that the Greeks were here before the 7th century B.C.

The Milesian seafarers most probably were the ones who dared to brave the dangerous storms, rugged shores, pirates and unfriendly tribes, in order to gain valuable products from the northern shores of the Black Sea. The commercial results of these expeditions were very advantageous: merchants obtained fish from the large northern rivers, occasionally furs and skins from the steppes, grain from the plains near the mouths of the rivers, and meat and cattle from the nomadic shepherds of the steppes. However, this trade depended on building proper connections which only factories, i.e. trading stations, could ensure. These arose gradually along the entire shore of the

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Black Sea, but only in places where the Milesian vessels could be easily pulled ashore. The colonies necessarily had to fight for their existence. It is evident that in places where favourable topographical conditions combined with advantageous geographical conditions, where trails and roads met with waterways, the trading station attracted products from the far-off borderlands and thus flourished; on the contrary however, if the connections with the interior were difficult, these places would remain only to serve as a refuge for the night and with the progress of navigation they became obsolete. Through this 'natural choice' the famous Greek colonies developed in important regions and to some extent remain to the present date. From this then, we may conclude that the permanent dwelling centres were determined by the prosperity of the trading station. It is necessary to mention yet another very important factor, which indisputably played a decisive role in the prosperity of the factory. It concerns the grouping of the local tribes, the cultural, political and especially the economic power of the tribal nobility, which all had a decisive influence on the possibilities of trade and which also determined the character of the Greek relationships with the inhabitants. The colonies of Olbia and Panticapaeum also originated through the conditions of the prosperity of the factory being fulfilled.

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OLBIA

The first Greek colonizers at the beginning settled on an island nearby called Berezan. Greek literature quotes the date 647—6 or 654—644 B.C. and correctly attributes it to the origin of a camp on this very site, whereas sometimes it is incorrectly ascribed to the founding of the colony of Olbia.

Archeological material—of which there is a considerable amount—proves that Olbia was probably founded in the last quarter of the 7th century B.C., perhaps even later. Commercially, it lies in a very advantageous position with respect to the ideal scattering of the Scythian tribes which encircle the town. The tribe which dwelt closest to Olbia were the Callipidae, whom Herodotus also calls the Helleno-Scyths, or the Royal Scyths. Beyond the Bug River dwelt the Scyth-farmers, to the north of the city the Alazones, and the Scyth-ploughmen dwelt to the far north.

Olbia was a commercial and handicraft city. For products which were imported from Greece it was possible to buy wheat and other grains from the near Scyth-ploughmen, cattle and meat from the Scyth-farmers, and honey, furs, fish and salt from the Helleno-Scyths; furthermore there was the possibility of buying slaves from all the tribes. On the other hand the Greek merchants from Olbia re-exported luxurious goods of artistic Grecian manufacture which were designed for the leaders and wealthier members of the tribes.

Wines, olive oil, arms, various dishes, cloths and other articles were imported into Olbia from Greece. Just as products which were acquired from the Scyths did not remain in Olbia, but continued on their way into the metropolis, so also the products imported into Olbia from Greece made their way to the chiefs and wealthier members of the local tribes.

However, the relationship with the Scyths was not confined to peaceful trade. Olbia was often attacked by her neighbours—in the period when she was growing wealthier and becoming larger—and had to protect herself by building defensive lines or avert danger by paying ransom to the enemy. The city was built in the shape of a triangle and its entire area was slightly larger than 33 hectares. According to the plans of the builder of new Miletus, Hippodamus of Miletus, the city of Olbia was built with straight streets, and the houses which were built in the city were of pure Greek style and beautiful in shape. It is estimated that five to six thousand persons inhabited Olbia, of which slaves formed half, a thousand to fifteen hundred inhabitants were Scyths and the rest were Greeks.

The period of the greatest prosperity of the city can be placed from the 5th to the 3rd centuries

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B.C. As early as the 5th century B.C., a Greek historian and traveller writes about the Scythian Czar Scylas, who often visited Olbia. This Czar was supposed to take part in the Greek divine services, his wife was supposedly a Greek, and on the whole he was thought to be a follower and admirer of Greek education and culture. His kinsmen, however, were not satisfied with his behaviour and so Scylas was deposed and had to save himself from their vengeance by escaping to Thrace where he was seized and returned to the mercy of his successors. It is also conclusive from this piece of information, which is taken from Herodotus's records, that it was very difficult for some tribes to exist in harmony with the neighbouring city. Olbia evidently made use of the supremacy which they had over the other tribes and by so doing caused considerable enmity on the part of the Scyths. The latter on the other hand tried to gain back their power by raiding the city. Merchants and craftsmen were not used to handling heavy arms and consequently the Scyths were in most cases defeated. Very frequently a battle was not even waged because Olbia paid the required ransom and the enemy drew back. And so it came to pass that the townsmen soon exhausted their financial possibilities and then inevitably they had to seek the help of some wealthy merchant. The city in return rewarded such a citizen, who complied with the wishes of the Council, by engraving his merits for saving the city on a stone slab.

As far as the internal affairs are concerned, Olbia was a city-state. The highest state institution was the Parliament and Council, where—as in other Greek cities—only citizens possessing full rights, i.e. free citizens, could take part in the sessions.

The first greater attempt to conquer Olbia falls into this period. This took place in the year 331 B.C. when one of the chiefs of Alexander of Macedon's military staff, Zopirion, who was entrusted with the supervision of Thrace and, on the northern frontier, of the Macedonian empire, tried to march to the north in an effort to surprise Alexander by extending the border as far to the north as possible. He reached the gates of Olbia with his 30,000 soldiers, but he was defeated there. Nevertheless, this success is unique in the history of Olbia.

In the middle of the 3rd century B.C. still new wards came into existence, but this was the last happy period for Olbia. In the second half of the 3rd century B.C. the Sarmatian tribes from the Don territory began to march westwards and in so doing they occupied the lands of the Scyths who were obliged to abandon their domains before the enemy. So it came to pass that the former advantageous placing of the Scythian tribes around the city of Olbia changed. That is why the city shortly found itself without continuous provisions from Scythian sources. This period meant the beginning of a cultural, social and economic crisis. Not even reductions of currency—which were carried out one after the other—were of any help.

It can be proved, thanks only to the numismatic documents, that in the 2nd century B.C. Olbia was under the patronage of Scyths, as this fact is evident from the coin with the portrait and name of the Scythian Czar, Scilurus. As Olbia was occupied by the Scyths, its security was for the most part guaranteed and so there was again the possibility of renewing the old and famous trading tradition of the city. But despite all efforts of the citizens as well as of the Scyths themselves, the required development of commerce did not take place.

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Towards the end of the 2nd century B.C., when the Scyths withdrew at the order of Mithradates VI Eupator, Olbia was submitted to the government of the Czar of Bosporus, who stationed a strong military unit there and appointed a sequestrator. During the third war between Mithradates and Rome, after the betrayal of his son Machares, who was sequestrator of Olbia, this city became the strategic basis against Rome. Olbia was under the supremacy of Bosporus until the successful uprising of the cities of the Black Sea; this stage of events marked the ending of Olbia's unhappy period. But Olbia did not enjoy her independence for long: after the tumultuous events of Mithradates's period, Olbia was faced with a great catastrophe. The Gethic tribe, which came from the river-basin of Ister and Tyras, led by their chief Birebistes, quite destroyed and demolished the town in the year 48 B.C. Some of the inhabitants were killed, the others saved themselves by fleeing the city. After the departure of the Geths a small number of the inhabitants of the town returned to rebuild a minor section of what was formerly Olbia.

However even this diminished area of the city attracted the Scythian chiefs, and so Olbia again became subjugated; this fact is proved by the coins with the portraits of the Czar Inismeus and Pharzoius. In an effort to repeat their success in Olbia, the Scyths began to be interested in Chersonesos. But Rome decided to halt this aggression and sent some military units into the northern region of the Black Sea; these units forced the Scyths to retreat and they themselves settled in Chersonesos as well as in Olbia. By thus supporting the Greek cities, Rome followed the intentions of the Emperor Nero, who proposed to form a Roman province of the northern region of the Black Sea. The troops of Antonius Pius (138–161) also had to take measures against the Scyths when Emperor Trajanus (97–117) prior to that recalled a regular Roman detachment which guarded the security of Olbia. So the connection between Rome and Olbia was restricted until the inauguration of Septimus Severus (193–211). This ruler joined Olbia into the system of the Moesia inferior domains; his portrait appeared on the Olbian coins, his bust in the foremost places of the city. During the rule of Alexander Severus (222–235) the minting of the city coins was discontinued; this fact is a proof of the great economic crisis which Olbia found herself in. In the thirties of the 3rd century A.D. Olbia was again demolished to the last stone, this time by a tribe of Goths.

After the Gothic invasion we have only incomplete reports about Olbia and again it is the coins which give us further information. Individual coins of Emperor Konstantin II (337–367) were found and a very interesting discovery was a single coin of the Byzantine Emperor Justinus II (565 to 578). If the discovery of this single coin of Justinus II is not taken into consideration, we can say that life in Olbia ceased to exist some time during the 4th and 5th century A.D.

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PANTICAPAEUM

Just as the fertile Ukraine attracted the Greek colonists, so the territory on both sides of the Cimmerian Bosporus (the Kerch Channel) also became the goal of Greek colonization. This territory—rich in agricultural products and in cattle, and connecting the Maeotis Lake (the Azov Sea) with the Euxine Pontus (the Black Sea)—was inhabited in the European (Crimean) part by the Scyths and the Taurs, and in the Asian part (Caucasian) by different tribes: Dandarii, Toretae, Sindi and others, who were all called Maeotae. Of these tribes the Sinds later on played an especially important role; their own kings were very closely connected with the rulers of the Bosporus.

This territory was colonized in the middle of the 6th century B.C. predominantly by the Greek city of Miletus, which founded Panticapaeum, Theodosia, etc. on the western part of the Crimean peninsula. On the opposite shores of the channel, on the Asian continent, Phanagoria was founded by the city of Teos, Hermonassa by Mytilene (Lesbos). Besides these, the colonists also established Nymphaeum, Myrmecium, Tyritace, etc. Later these cities became the nucleus for the Empire of Bosporus.

These cities were originally independent and the beginning of the future state was not formed until about the year 480 B.C. Archeanax, probably the Archon of Panticapaeum, united some of the above-mentioned cities in a common federation. The Archeanactidae dynasty ruled for forty-two years, i.e. until the year 437 B.C., when the Spartocus dynasty ascended, Spartocus I (437 to 433 B.C.) being the first ruler. It is not known how it came to pass that one dynasty took over the rule from the other. However, according to some remarks by an anonymous ancient writer—who writes that some political refugees from the Bosporus lived in Theodosia—we may conclude that the dynasty was overthrown by a revolution. Who the Spartocus dynasty were or where they came from we do not know. Judging by the names of the rulers, such as Spartocus and Paerisades—which are Thracian names—we can conclude that their origin is not Greek. They were also very closely related, even blood relations of the chiefs of the local tribes.

The successor of Spartocus I, Satyrus I (433–389), continued even more consistently in the policy of unifying the cities of the Bosporus Straits. One of his efforts was to annex Theodosia—which up to this time had retained the character of a free, independent city-state—to the already formed union. Besides that, Theodosia was a very dangerous rival of Panticapaeum in commercial relations with the rest of Greece. It is possible that this war between the Spartocidae on one side and Theo-

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dosia with the allied Heraclea Pontia on the other side, spread even to the Asian part, to the Taman peninsula. It was not until the reign of Leucon I (389–349 B.C.), the successor of Satyr I, that Theodosia was successfully annexed to the empire. From this date Leucon I begins to use the title of Archon of Bosporus and Theodosia. Around the year 380 B.C. Leucon becomes the ruler of the whole Bosporus.

Panticapaeum takes over the whole production of the hinterland and becomes the central focus of trade to the disadvantage of the other cities. This fact is expressed even in the coinage. While in the 6th century B.C. only two cities, Panticapaeum and Apollonia, and perhaps Myrmecium, minted (in the 5th century B.C. coinage was introduced also by Theodosia, Nymphaeum, Phanagoria and by Sinds), from the year 380 B.C. only the city of Panticapaeum mints. The coinage of this city is not satisfied with only silver, at it was up to this date, but besides silver and bronze coins, beautiful gold staters begin to appear.

During the rule of Philip of Macedon, and especially during the conquests of Alexander the Great—when Athens had already lost her dominant position—the most important customer ceased to exist because Athens, especially in the period of her hegemony, was the main outlet for bread exported from Bosporus. This can be regarded as the beginning of the economic crisis in Bosporus. The golden staters of Panticapaeum could not compete with the overwhelming quantity of gold of Alexander the Great and so Panticapaeum discontinued minting its own coins. The effect of the crisis was so profound that Panticapaeum had to resort to countermarking its own bronze coins.

During the rule of Leucon II (the beginning of the third quarter of the 3rd century B.C.) bronze coins were minted with the name of Leucon inscribed on them, in parallel with the coins of Panticapaeum. These Czarist coins (according to Shelov) were to help during the financial crisis which reached such a stage that silver coinage completely ceased to exist and did not reappear until the third quarter of the 3rd century B.C.

During the further development of the rule of the Bosporus Czars golden staters appeared, however, not with the inscription of Panticapaeum stamped on them, but with the title and names of the Bosporus Czars. These coins—which were minted more or less to gain prestige—are very rare.

An economic crisis breaks out again in the 2nd century B.C. which is expressed by the fact that the coins of Bosporus have a tendency to decline in the course of time in weight and in their technical workmanship. At the same time there is a sign of certain decentralization and in the 2nd century B.C. not only Panticapaeum mints coins but Phanagoria and Gorgippia as well. Towards the end of the 2nd century B.C. a revolt led by Saumak broke out in Bosporus, and consequently the last member of the Spartocus family, Paerisades, gave up all rights in Bosporus in favour of Mithradates VI, Eupator, the King of Pontus, who in turn named his son Machares his substitute in Bosporus. However, Machares betrayed his father and joined Rome. When Mithradates lost the battle in Asia Minor in the year 66 B.C., he decided to look for a refuge in Bosporus. Machares escaped to Chersonesus dreading his father's wrath; there he was killed, probably by hired assassins. In the meantime Mithradates VI took up his residence in Panticapaeum, where he tried to organize an

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army against Rome, but a number of revolts which broke out suddenly in the cities around the Black Sea, as well as the betrayal of his second son, Pharnaces, made the realization of his intentions impossible, thereby causing his fall. Mithradates, who did not want to be handed over to the Romans as a captive, was killed by the sword of his own servant, to whom he himself gave the order to do so. This took place in the year 63 B.C.

And so Bosporus became subjected to Rome, which tried to retain its power by appointing its supporters in Bosporus. Such was the first Czar by the grace of Rome, the son of Mithradates, Pharnaces (63–43 B.C.), who, however, resolved to attain a greater autonomy and to be independent of Rome, and decided to take advantage of the tense situation which resulted from the struggle between Caesar and Pompey. But he was betrayed by his representative in Bosporus, Asander, who declared himself an autonomous ruler of Bosporus. Moreover Pharnaces was defeated by Caesar at the city of Zela in Pontus. He was forced to return to Bosporus, where he tried to regain his former power. However, even here Pharnaces was unsuccessful and he fell in a battle against Asander in the year 47 B.C.

He was succeeded by Asander, but without the approval of Rome. Asander—who tried to strengthen his claim to the throne by a shrewd policy (e.g. he married Dynamis, the granddaughter of Mithradates VI. and Pharnaces's daughter)—succeeded in gaining the title of King of Bosporus which Augustus's government granted him; for up till then Asander only had the title of Archon. After his death in the year 17 B.C. his wife, Dynamis, succeeded him. During her reign Scribonius claimed that Augustus transmitted the rule of Bosporus to him. Dynamis—in an effort to remain in power—decided to marry Scribonius. However, Scribonius must have been lying as to Augustus's statement since the latter decided to punish him through a good friend of Rome, Polemon, the King of Pontus. Scribonius was killed in battle and Bosporus submitted to Rome in the year 14 B.C. Dynamis solved the problem of saving the throne for the second time by a marriage, this time to Polemon. Just at that time Panticapaeum's name was changed to Caesareia in Caesar's honour, and the name of Phanagoria to Agrippia.

However, soon afterwards a disharmony arose in the marriage of Dynamis, and Polemon was assassinated by Dynamis's son, Aspurgus, in the year 8 B.C. The latter gained control of the government after Dynamis's death in 7–8 A.D. and became the founder of a new dynasty. This Aspurgian dynasty minted coins with the name of Czar. The last coins of the city of Panticapaeum were minted during the reign of Polemon between the years 14–8 B.C. with the name of Caesareia. Up to this date Panticapaeum is known under the name of Kerch.

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Plates

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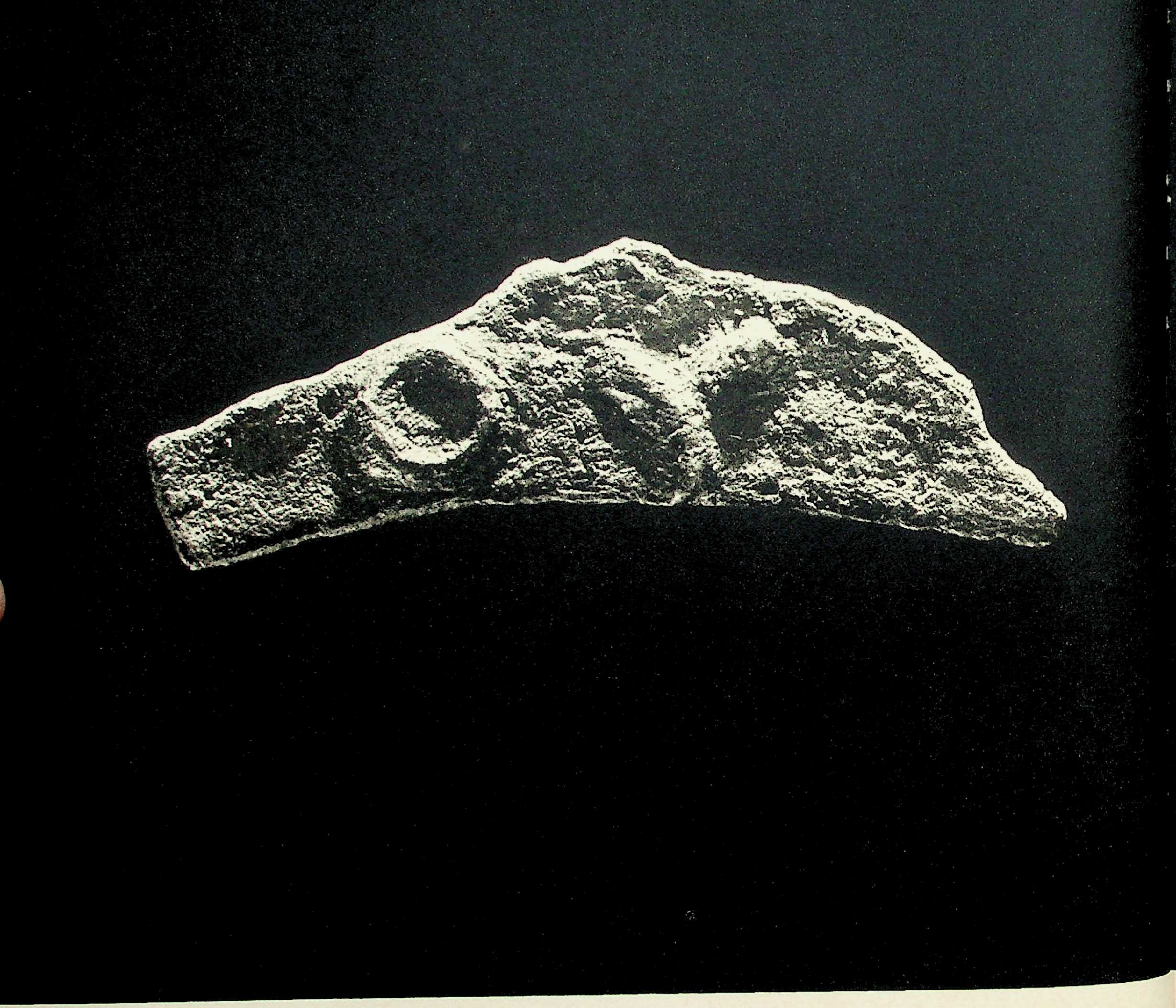

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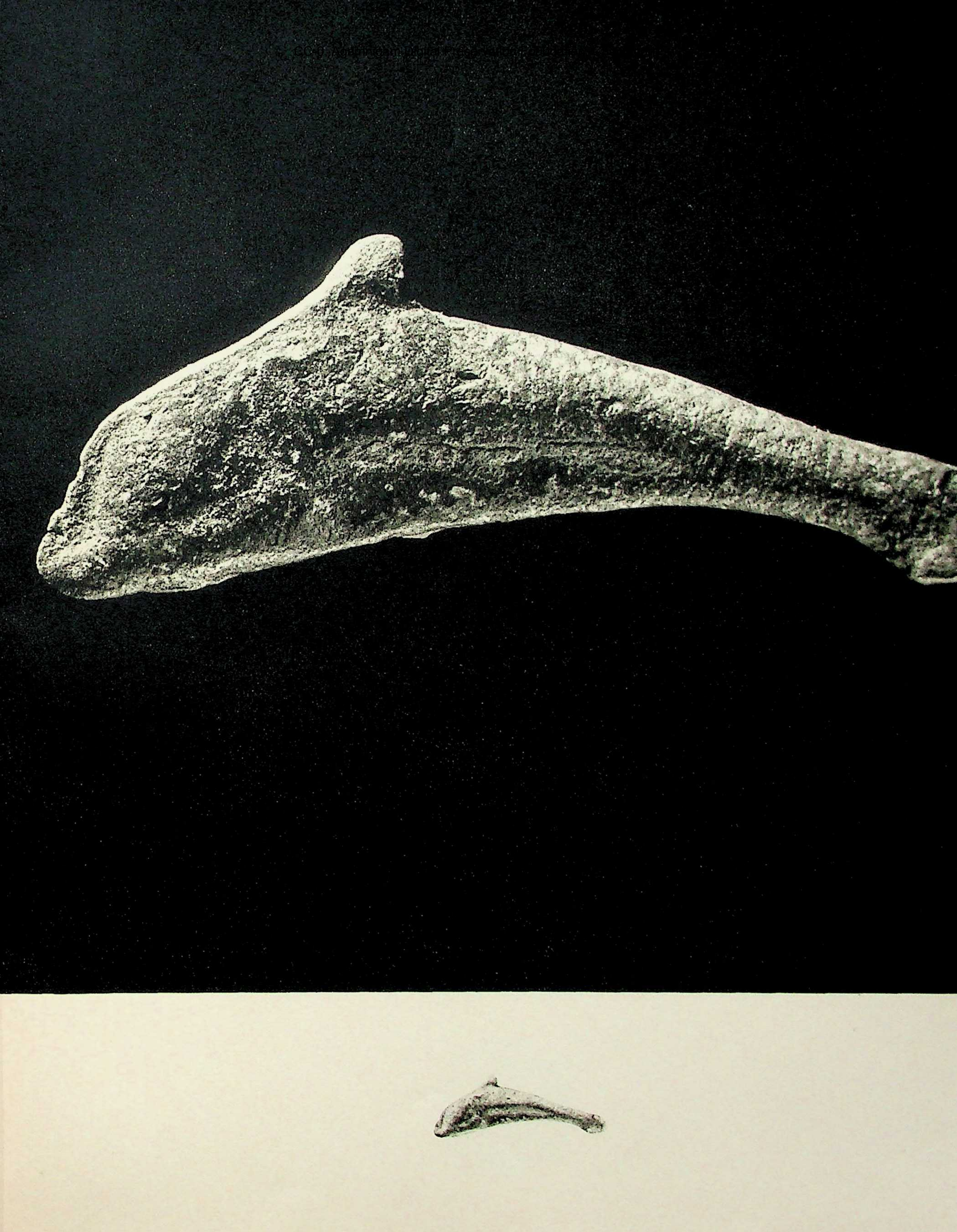

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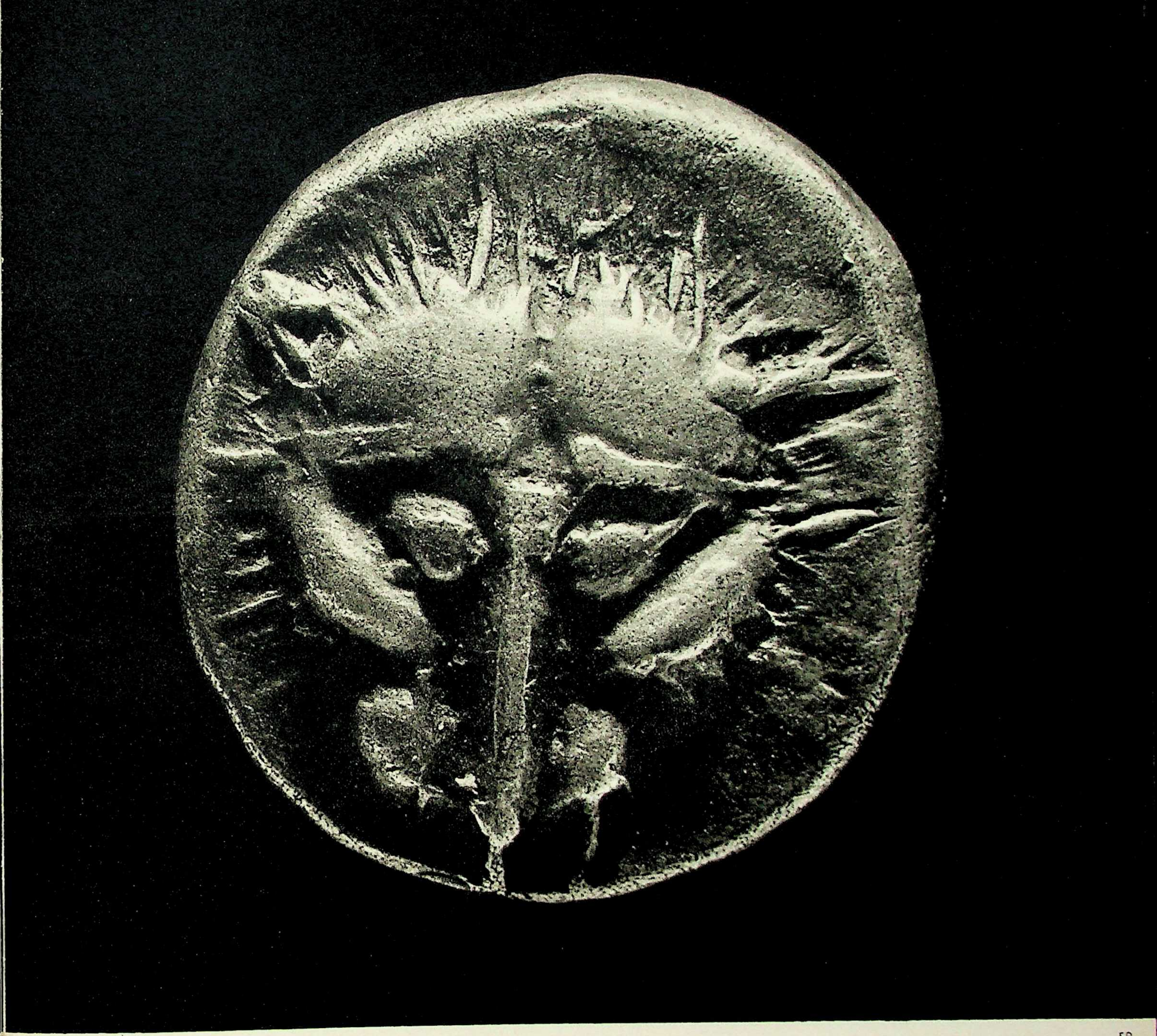

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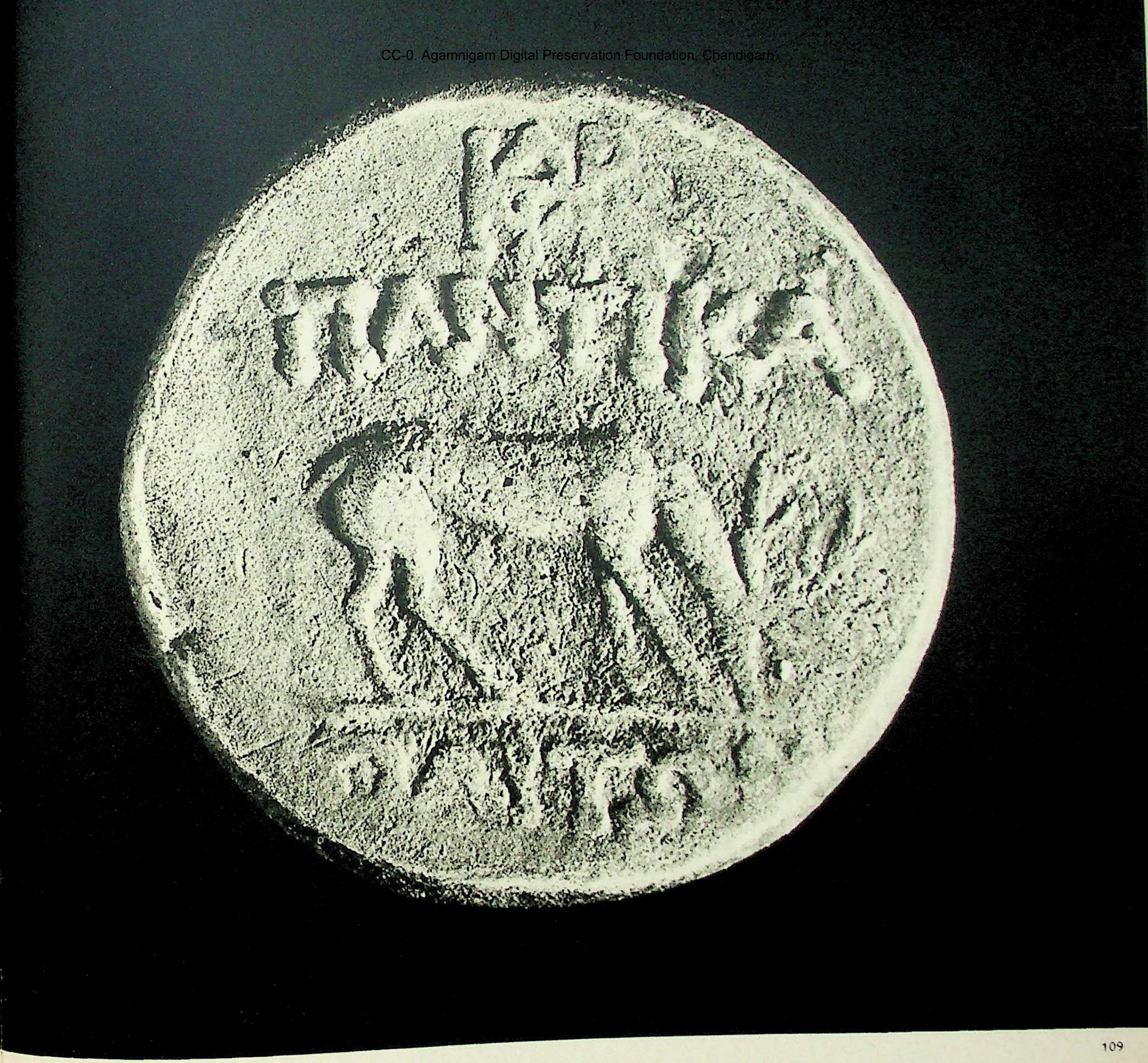

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OLBIA

Cast coins

End of 6th—beginning of 5th century B.C

1. Obv. Dolphin-shaped coin marked with fins and an eye at the right, in flat relief
   Rev. Smooth
   AE 103 grs., unique (The Museum of Brussels); Z. XXX, 1

2. Obv. Id., but smaller
   Rev. Id., but smaller
   AE 14.95 grs.; 65 mm; unique (Moscow Museum); Z. XXX, 2

3. Obv. Archaic head of Athena at the left, dolphin in front of her
   Rev. Wheel with four spokes, between each a globule
   AE ø 46 mm; 70 grs.; Bur. II, 12

Beginning of 5th century B.C.

4. Obv. Archaic head of Athena at the left, dolphin in front of her
   Rev. *Π—Α—Υ—Σ* in a wheel with four spokes
   AE ø 70 mm; ca. 120 grs.; Z. XXX, 3; Bur. II, 9
   Note: A variant with the inscription *Ε—Π—Ι—Κ* seems to be a counterfeit coin

5. Obv. Id., but smaller
   Rev. Id., but smaller
   AE ca. 40 grs.; 40 mm; Z. XXX, 4; Bur. II, 10 — Pl. 1

6. Obv. Wheel with four spokes
   Rev. *ΙΣΤ* in plain field
   AE ø 14 mm; Pick VIII, 7 (Reverse); Z. XXX, 5; (Olbia?)

7. Obv. Id., but smaller
   Rev. Id., but smaller
   AE ø 10 mm; Pick VIII, 7 (Obverse); Z. XXX, 6; (Olbia?)
   Note: Karyskovsky is probably right in attributing these coins to the city of Istrus (Moesiae Inferioris). Pick assigned these coins to Istrian Liman minting some time ago

8. Obv. Dolphin in flat relief
   Rev. *ΘΥ* on smooth surface
   AE 25—42 mm; Pick VIII, 6; Z. XXX, 8; Bur. III, 18a
   Variants: Dolphins sometimes face to the right as well as to the left; inscription also *ΥΘ* — Pl. 18

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1st—2nd quarter of 5th century B.C.

9. Obv. Archaic head of Gorgon with protruding tongue, facing frontwards
Rev. *Π—A—I—Σ* in a wheel with four spokes
AE ∅ 39 mm; Karyskovsky, Num. Coll. II, Plate I, 4
Note: This coin is a transitional type between this and the next group

10. Obv. Same as No. 9
Rev. *A—P—I—X*, eagle flying with a dolphin in its claws at the right, seen from above
AE ∅ 64 mm; Pick VIII, 3; Z. XXXI, 1; Bur. I, 3 — Pl. 2—5
Variants: different placing of letters (*X* under or above the dolphin)

11. Obv. Same as No. 9
Rev. *A—P—I—X*, in a wheel with four spokes
AE ∅ 37—39 mm; Pick VIII, 2; Z. XXXI, 2 — Pl. 6, 11

12. Obv. Same as No. 9, but smaller
Rev. Same as No. 11, but smaller
AE ∅ 27—29 mm; Z. XXXI, 3; Bur. I, 2, 4
Variants: also without a tongue — Pl. 7

13. Obv. Head of Gorgon but with closed mouth
Rev. *A—P—I—X* in a wheel with four spokes
AE ∅ 40 mm; Bur. I, 1

14. Obv. Dolphin in flat relief
Rev. *APIXO* on smooth flan
AE 30—47 mm; Pick VIII, 5; Z. XXX, 7; Bur. III, 17, 18
Note: Coins Nos. 10—14 were in circulation until the emission of coins with the head of Demeter (No. 17)

Second half of 5th century B.C.

15. Obv. Herakles kneeling to the right of a circle of pearls, in the right field *EMINAKO*
Rev. Wheel with four spokes in an incuse square, a dolphin in each corner
AR 10.24—11.74 grs., stater, Z. XXXII, 1
Note: These staters were formerly attributed to an unknown Thracian king (Oresnikov, Sallet, Bertier-Delagarde). It is the first minted (not cast) coin

End of 5th—beginning of 4th century B.C.

16. Obv. Dolphin in flat relief
Rev. Dolphin on flat relief
AE 2.2—48 mm; Z. XXX, 9—11
Variants: Dull and sharp head — Pl. 19

Second quarter of 4th century B.C.

17. Obv. Head of Demeter, facing
Rev. *OΛBIH*, eagle three quarters-turned to the left, with spread wings and head turned to the back, on dolphin

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AE ⌀ 63 mm; Pick VIII, 4; Z. XXXI, 4; Bur. I, 8; II, 11; 13; III, 14
Variants: Eagle at right; various letters and emblems under dolphin
Pl. 12–17

18. Obv. Head of Gorgon with closed mouth, facing
Rev. *O—A*, eagle looking left, pecking dolphin's head; one wing of eagle *I B* lifted
AE ⌀ 35 mm; Z. XXXI, 5; Bur. I, 5, 6, 7 Pl. 8–10
Variants: Head of Gorgon with protruding tongue; eagle looking right
Note: Zograf's dating (end of 4th century B.C.) seems to be slightly late. Dolphin-shaped coins still served as small change in this period (No. 16)

Minted coins

Circ. 36 B.C.

19. Obv. Head of Demeter, facing
Rev. *OABIO*, in right field initial *E*, eagle as on coin No. 17
AR 6.12 grs.; drachm; unique; Numismatic Chronicle 1919, Plate IV, 6

360–330 B.C.

20. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OABIO*, ear of corn, letter *E*, eagle as on coin No. 17
AU 8.51 grs.; stater; unique coin in Museum of Brussels; Pick IX, 1; Bur. VIII, 201

21. Obv. Id.
Rev. *OABIO*, eagle as on coin No. 17
AR 11.73–12.78 grs.; stater; Pick IX, 2; Z. XXXII, 2; Bur. VI, 135
Variants: Symbols and initials: ear of corn; *Φ—A*, ear of corn; *ꟼ*; *A*?, *ꟼ—ꟼ*; *ΑΡΙΣ*; *ΜΟΣΧ*; etc.

22. Obv. Id., but smaller
Rev. Id., but smaller
AR 5.51–5.88 grs.; drachm; Karyskovsky KSIIMK 66, Plate IV, B
Variants: Symbols and initials

23. Obv. Same as No. 21
Rev. *OABIO*, abbreviation of a name, symbol, eagle on dolphin looking left, with lifted wings, pecking dolphin's head
AE ⌀ 22–24 mm; Pick IX, 3; Z. XXXII, 4; Bur. V, 77; VII, 137, 138, 139 Pl. 24–26
Variants: Various abbreviations of names and symbols

24. Obv. Same as No. 21, but smaller
Rev. Same as No. 23, but smaller
AE ⌀ 13–16 mm; Pick IX, 4; Bur. VII, 140, 148
Variants: Different abbreviations and symbols

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25. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, eagle standing on dolphin, looking right
AE 10—12 mm, Pick IX, 5—7; Z. XXXII, 6; Bur. VI, 125; VII, 141
Variants: Head looking right; eagle with dolphin looking left

26. Obv. Id.
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin looking left
AE ⌀ 9 mm; Pick IX, 8
Note: Coins dated (from Nos. 19—26) according to Karyskovsky, KSIIMK 66.

325—305 B.C.

27. Obv. Same as No. 25, but of a somewhat base style
Rev. *OΛBIO*, eagle three quarters-turned with spread wings facing left and head turned to the back, on dolphin
AR 8.51—12.65 grs.; stater; Pick IX, 2
Variants: Symbols and initials: *E; Φ; ΙΕ ;* trident; *Ε*

28. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, eagle with folded wings pecking dolphin's head
AE 18 mm; Pick IX, 10, 11; Z. XXXII, 11, 12, 13; Bur. V, 68—75; VII, 142—145
Variants: Head looking left and right, various headdresses; eagle on dolphin looking left and right

29. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin looking left, ear of corn above at left
AE ⌀ 10—14 mm; Pick IX, 12; Bur. IV, 56, 60, 61, 62
Variants: Ear of corn under dolphin and both turned to the right as well as to the left

30. Obv. Wreathed head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin looking right, a piece of corn above the dolphin
AE ⌀ 10 mm; Pick IX, 13; Z. XXXII, 10; Bur. IV, 53, 54; VI, 129, 130
Note: Coins dated (from Nos. 27—30) according to Karyshkovsky

31. Obv. Id., but smaller
Rev. Id., but smaller
AE ⌀ 7 mm; Bur. IV, 52

4th—3rd century B.C.

32. Obv. Head of Tyche in mural crown, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, archer kneeling on one knee, looking left
AR 0.78 gr.; Pick X, 4; Bur. VII, 159
Variants: Head looking left

33. Obv. Head of Tyche in mural crown, looking left
Rev. Same as No. 32; in left field a sign

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AE ⌀ 17 mm; Pick X, 1, 3; Z. XXXIII, 21; Bur. VII, 152—154
Variants: Different signs in left field

34. Obv. Same as No. 32, but smaller
Rev. Same as No. 32, but smaller
AE ⌀ 12 mm; Pick X, 2; Bur. VII, 155—158, 160, 161
Variants: Head looking right; different signs in left field
Note: Coins dated 31—33 according to Sallet, Farmakovsky, and Parovic

295—285 B.C.

35. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛ*, dolphin looking left
AU 2.09—2.13 grs.; hemidrachm; Pick IX, 18; Z. XXXII, 8; Bur. IV, 45

36. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left, same as No. 27, but of a still more primitive style
Rev. *OΛBIO*, eagle turned three quarters, with spread wings and head turned back, on dolphin; without signs
AR 9.75—12.56 grs.; stater; Z. XXXII, 3

37. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin looking left
AR 2.73—4.53 grs.; Pick IX, 15; Z. XXXII, 7; Bur. IV, 47 Pl. 25

38. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin looking left, ear of corn above dolphin at left
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Pick IX, 16; Z. XXXII, 9; Bur. VII, 146

39. Obv. Id.
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin looking left
AE ⌀ 8—10 mm; Pick IX, 17; Bur. VI, 131
Note: Coins dated (from Nos. 35—39) according to Karyskovsky

40. Obv. Wreathed head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, eagle pecking dolphin's head, looking right
AE ⌀ 20 mm; Pick IX, 20; Bur. IV, 58; VII, 147

41. Obv. Id., but smaller
Rev. Id., but smaller
AE ⌀ 15 mm; Bur. VII, 149

42. Obv. Wreathed head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *Λ* in field, eagle on ear of corn, looking right
AE ⌀ 19 mm; Pick IX, 21; Bur. V, 78

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43. Obv. Id.
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin on ear of corn, looking right
AE ⌀ 15 mm; Bur. IV, 57; Pick IX, 22
Variants: Dolphin and ear of corn, at left

44. Obv. Id., but smaller
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin above ear of corn, looking right, but smaller
AE ⌀ 10 mm; Bur. IV, 55

45. Obv. Id.
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin and ear of corn, looking left, above inscription
AE ⌀ 9 mm; Pick IX, 23

46. Obv. Same as No. 44
Rev. *OΛBIO*, dolphin and ear of corn, looking left, above inscription
AE ⌀ 10 mm

280—270 B.C.

47. Obv. Head of the River-god (Borysthenes), looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, bow in its case and battle-axe, letter at left
AE ⌀ 20—23 mm; Pick X, 2; Bur. VII, 155—158, 160, 161; Z. XXXII, 14—22 Pl. 24, 28—33
Variants: Different monograms and individual letters
Note: 'Borysthenes' were in circulation until the beginning of the 2nd century B.C.

280—240 B.C.

48. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. ? ?, *AΓI* in exergue, eagle with raised wings, looking right, pecking dolphin's head
AR 7.90 grs.; Pick IX, 9; Bur. IX, 202
Note: Zograf does not mention this coin in Olbian minting

49. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, abbreviations of names in exergue, dolphin looking left
AR 2.96—4.50 grs.; Pick IX, 19; Bur. IV, 46, 48 Pl. 22, 23

50. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, various abbreviations of names of monograms at top, dolphin looking right
AR 3.62—4.41 grs.; Numismatic Chronicle 1937, Plate VII, 9, 10

51. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, eagle on dolphin, looking right, head turned back, wings spread
AR 3.64—3.80 grs.; Pick X, 11

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52. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AE ⌀ 15 mm; Pick X, 12; Bur. IV, 126

53. Obv. Bearded head of male, facing
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *KPI* in exergue, dolphin looking left
AR 3.41 grs.; Numismatic Chronicle 1937, Plate VII, 6

54. Obv. Veiled head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *KPI* in exergue, eagle with spread wings on dolphin
AR 7.25 grs.; Pick X, 9; Bur. VI, 134

55. Obv. Head of Demeter, facing
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *KPI* in exergue, dolphin looking left
AE 1.77 grs.; Pick X, 10; Bur. III, 21
Note: Coins dated from Nos. 48—55 according to Karyshkovsky KSIIMK, 66

260—220 B.C.

56. Obv. Bearded head of male, looking left (Poseidon?)
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *ΦO* in exergue, dolphin facing left
AE ⌀ 14 mm; Bur. III, 24; Pick IX, 24

57. Obv. Veiled head of Demeter, facing right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, letters in exergue, ear of corn
AE ⌀ 14 mm; Pick IX, 25; Bur. VI, 132, 133
Variants: Ear of corn on the right as well as on the left side; different letters

Second third of 3rd century B.C.

58. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *BΣE* in exergue, eagle standing on dolphin, facing left
AE ⌀ 20 mm; Pick X, 13; Z. XXXIII, 1, 2; Bur. IV, 64, 65; V, 67
Variants: *ΣBE; BEΣ* Pl. 26, 27

59. Obv. Head of Artemis, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *BΣE* in exergue, quiver
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Pick X, 14; Z. XXXIII, 3; Bur. VI, 128
Variants: *ΣBE; BEΣ'*

60. Obv. Head of Athena in helmet, facing right
Rev. *OΛBI*, letters in exergue, owl standing, facing right
AE ⌀ 10 mm; Pick X, 15; Z. XXXIII, 4; Bur. VI, 118–120
Variants: Owl facing left; different letters

61. Obv. Head of Herakles, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, abbreviations of names in exergue, club at left
AR 4.60—9.87 grs.; didrachm; Pick X, 18, 19; Z. XXXIII, 12; Bur. IV, 39–41

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Variants: Different abbreviations of names
Note: Coins of the same type but of ruder workmanship dated according to Zograf to the middle of the 2nd century B. C.

62. Obv. Head of Herakles, facing left, in circle of pearls
Rev. *OΛBIO*, abbreviation of a name around a club in wreath
AR Ca. 7 grs.; didrachm; Pick X, 21

63. Obv. Head of Herakles, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, caduceus, at the bottom to the left abbreviation of a name
AR 3.22 grs.; Cat. Naville IV, Geneva, 1922, No. 501

64. Obv. Head of Herakles, facing left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, and the abbreviation of a name around a wreath
AR 4.37—7.96 grs.; didrachm; Pick X, 22; Z. XXXIII, 13; Bur. IV, 44

65. Obv. Head of Herakles, looking left, in circle of pearls
Rev. *OΛBIO*, inverted, monogram at bottom, bow in case at left
AR 2.45—4.79 grs.; Pick X, 23; Z. XXXIII, 14; Bur. IV, 35—38
Variants: Inscriptions placed differently

66. Obv. Wreathed head of Apollo, facing right
Rev. *OΛBIO* at top, lyre, abbreviations of names on both sides
AR 2.04—4.08 grs.; drachm; Pick X, 25; Z. XXXIII, 15; Bur. V, 79—84
Variants: Different abbreviations of names Pl. 34—37

67. Obv. Wreathed head of Artemis, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, abbreviations of names in exergue, quiver
AR 0.88—2.35 grs.; hemidrachm; Pick X, 27; Z. XXXIII, 17; Bur. V, 86; VI, 122

68. Obv. Head of Herakles, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, club at right, *EIΡΙΒΑ* in exergue
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Pick X, 20; Z. XXXIII, 6; Bur. IV, 42, 43
Variants: *ΒΑΕΙΡΙ* Pl. 39, 40

69. Obv. Head of Herakles, looking left
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *ΓΕΡ* in exergue, bow in case, club
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Pick X, 24; Bur. IV, 32—34
Variants: Head looking right; *CATY*

70. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, the abbreviations of names on the sides, *B—Λ* / *EI—ΡΙ* lyre
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Pick X, 26; Z. XXXIII, 7; Bur. V, 85 Pl. 38

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71. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, an abbreviation of the name *EIPIBA* in exergue, quiver at left
AE ⌀ 14 mm; Pick X, 28; Bur. VI, 127
Variants: Different abbreviations of names

72. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right, in a circle of pearls
Rev. *OΛBIO*, abbreviation of name in exergue, dolphin looking left
AE ⌀ 14 mm; Pick X, 29; Bur. VI, 123, 124
Variants: Various abbreviations of names

73. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left, behind Demeter small head of Athena (left)
Rev. *OΛBIO*, abbreviation of name in exergue, bow in case and battle-axe
AE ⌀ 24 mm; Pick IX, 30; Z. XXXIII, 10; Bur. III, 25—30
Variants: Various abbreviations of the name

74. Obv. Head of Helios, facing
Rev. *OΛ*, foreparts of two horses
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Pick IX, 31; Z. XXXIII, 11; Bur. VI, 102—104
Note: Coins No. 74 are usually minted on No. 73 and on previous coins with the head of Herakles. In this period coins Nos. 61—67 were evidently also countermarked with the head of Helios. Coins Nos. 64, 65 were in a later period countermarked with a bunch of grapes

End of 2nd century B. C.

75. Obv. Bearded head of male, looking right (Poseidon?)
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *OIEΠTA* in exergue, bow in case and battle-axe
AE ⌀ 25 mm; Pick IX, 32; Z. XXXIII, 18; Bur. III, 23

76. Obv. Beardless head, looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *OIEΠTA*, archer kneeling on one knee, facing left
AE ⌀ 16—20 mm; Pick X, 5; Z. XXXIII, 19; Bur. V, 91—96

77. Obv. Head looking right
Rev. *OΛBIO*, *OIEΠTA*, bow in case
AE ⌀ 12 mm; Pick X, 6; Z. XXXIII, 20; Bur. V, 88
Note: Coins Nos. 75—77 were emitted by the 'Collegium of Seven' as the inscription shows

78. Obv. Bucranium
Rev. *OΛ*, thyrsus vertically, monograms on the sides
AR 0.51 grs.; Cat. Naville IV, Geneva 1922, No. 506

79. Obv. Head of Athena, looking right
Rev. *OΛ*, dolphin looking left
AE ⌀ 18 mm; Pick X, 7; Bur. VI, 121
Note: This coin is minted on coin No. 76

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80. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking left
Rev. *OA*, dolphin looking left
AE 16 mm; Bur. IV, 49

81. Obv. Head looking left
Rev. *OA* under bow
AE ∅ 14 mm; Pick X, 8; Bur. V, 90

Middle of first century B.C.

82. Obv. Head of Demeter, looking right
Rev. *OA—BI*, case for bow, vertical. On both sides of case a star in upper half
AE ∅ 14 mm; Pick X, 30; Bur. V, 89

83. Obv. *OA—BI*, tripod
Rev. Curved dolphin, tail turned up, between caps of the Dioscuri, star at top
AE ∅ 13 mm; Pick X, 31; Bur. VI, 100, 101

Last quarter of 1st century B.C.

84. Obv. Wreathed head of Zeus, facing right
Rev. *OABI—OΠO/AIT—EΩH*, sceptre
AE ∅ 21 mm; Pick XI, 3; Z. XXXIV, 1; Bur. VI, 105, 106

85. Obv. Wreathed head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *OABI—OΠOAI*, dolphin facing right
AE ∅ 17 mm; Pick X, 34; Z. XXXIV, 2; Bur. IV, 50, 51

86. Obv. Head of Athena, facing right in circle of pearls
Rev. *OA—BI/OΠO—AI*, shield with spear
AE ∅ 17 mm; Pick X, 36; Bur. VI, 116

87. Obv. Head of Athena, looking right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *OABI/OΠOAI*, shield in circle of pearls
AE ∅ 15 mm; Pick X, 37; Bur. V, 117
Variants: *IAOΠ/OABIO; OIBAO/ΠOAI*

88. Obv. Head of Kybele with turreted crown and veil, looking right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *OABI/OΠOAI*, tympan and drumsticks
AE ∅ 15 mm; Pick X, 35; Z. XXXIV, 4; Bur. VII, 151

89. Obv. Head of Hermes, looking right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *OA—BI/OΠO—AI*, caduceus
AE ∅ 14 mm; Pick X, 33; Bur. VII, 150; Z. XXXIV, 5

90. Obv. Head of Hermes, facing right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *OABIO*, caduceus at left
AE ∅ 14 mm; Pick X, 32; Bur. VIII, 179

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Note: Coins Nos. 84—90 were at a later date countermarked with palm-branch; besides the latter, a star was used to countermark larger nominals

14—37 A. D.

91. Obv. Head of Tyche in turreted crown, facing left, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟ/ΠΟ/ΛΙΤΛΕΩΝ*, ΉΓ, ΕΥ, eagle standing on branch, prepared for flight, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 20 mm; Pick XI, 1; Z. XXXIV, 6; Bur. VII, 162
Note: Sometimes countermarked with an eagle

92. Obv. Wreathed head of Apollo, with lyre, looking right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙΤΕΩΝ*, ΕΥ, ΉΓ, eagle sitting on dolphin, facing left
AE ⌀ 15 mm; Pick XI, 2; Bur. V, 76
Note: Sometimes countermarked with caduceus

1st century A. D.

93. Obv. Head of Zeus, in circle of pearls looking right
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟ/ΠΟΛΕΙΤΕΩΝ*, ΉΓ, eagle sitting with raised wings
AE ⌀ 18 mm; Pick XI, 4, 5; Z. XXXIV, 7—9; Bur. VI, 107—114; VII, 198
Variants: Sceptre and fulmen behind the head of Zeus; eagle on right or left, different signs in field at left
Note: These coins are often countermarked with a caduceus

94. Obv. Head of Zeus, facing right, caduceus in front of him, in a circle of pearls
Rev. Same as No. 93
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Pick XI, 6; Z. XXXIV, 10; Bur. VI, 115

69—96 A. D.

95. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙ*, head of Apollo, looking right, bow in front of him, two monograms behind
Rev. Eagle on dolphin, facing right, in circle of pearls
AR 9.03—9.27 grs.; Pick XI, 8; Z. XXXIV, 11; Bur. VII, 163

96. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙ*, head of Apollo looking right, bow in front
Rev. Eagle on dolphin, monograms and abbreviations of names
AE ⌀ 22—25 mm; Pick XI, 10—14; Z. XXXIV, 12, 15—17; Bur. VII, 164—9; IX, 226 Pl. 44—53
Variants: Sometimes without a bow; different abbreviations of names and monograms

138—161 A. D.

97. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΕΙΤΩΝ*, head of Apollo, looking right, *ΟΡΤ* on neck, monogram, bow in case, dolphin
Rev. Magistrate's name, eagle with wreath in beak and head turned back, on thunderbolt, looking right, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 26 mm; Pick IX, 9; Z. XXXIV, 13; Bur. VII, 170—172
Variants: Obv.: also *ΤΡΟ;* Rev.: various names of Magistrates. Signs *Η*, *Δ* later used for countermarking, signified the nominal of the coin
Pl. 42, 43

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98. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛЄΙΤѠΝ*, head of Apollo, looking right, dolphin
Rev. Magistrate's name: Pisistrat Dadakov, standing eagle with wreath in beak, facing left
AE ⌀ 28 mm; Pick XI, 7; Bur. VIII, 173

99. Obv. *ΑΡΧΧ*, head of Apollo, bow, in circle of pearls
Rev. Dolphin facing right, name of magistrate Satyr Artemidorov around; in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 20 mm; Pick XI, 15; Bur. VIII, 176, 199
Variants: Dolphin facing left; on obverse *ΟΛ—Χ*

100. Obv. *ΑΡΧΧ*, head of Apollo, looking right, bow; in circle of pearls
Rev. *B*, name of magistrate Ikesius Maiakov around; in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 19 mm; Pick XI, 16; Bur. VIII, 183

101. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛЄΙ*, ☧, head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. Eagle with wreath in beak, looking right; name of magistrate Anaximen Eurisius around
AE ⌀ 18 mm; Numismatic Collection III, Leningrad

102. Obv. *B*, *ΟΛΒΙΟΠ*, head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt, looking right, head turned back, name of magistrate Anaximen Eurisius around
AE ⌀ 23 mm; Bur. VIII, 175

103. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠ*, head of Apollo looking right, *Α* in back, in circle of pearls
Rev. Eagle on thunderbolt, looking right, name of magistrate Anaximen around
AE ⌀ 19 mm; Pick XI, 17; Bur. VIII, 174

104. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛ*, head of Apollo looking right
Rev. Standing Apollo with bow and patera, name of magistrate Dadus Satyr around
AE ⌀ 19 mm; Pick XI, 19; Bur. VIII, 178 Pl. 54, 55

105. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛ*, head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. Lyre, name of magistrate Dadus Satyr around
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Pick XI, 18; Bur. VIII, 177

106. Obv. Zeus sitting on throne with sceptre, looking right, name of magistrate Archon Kalisfen around, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛЄΙ*, Tyche standing with cornucopia and rudder, looking left, at right sign: *Δ*
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Pick XI, 22; Z. XXXIV, 18; Bur. 184

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107. Obv. Bull, looking left; name of magistrate Archon Kalisfen around, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙ*, *B*, eagle with wreath in beak, looking right, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 18—22 mm; Pick XI, 23; Bur. VIII, 181, 182

108. Obv. Soldier standing straight with spear; name of magistrate Archon Kalisfen around, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙ*, caduceus, *A* at right, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 20 mm; Pick XI, 21; Bur. VIII, 200

109. Obv. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛΙΤ*, *A*, standing Apollo leaning on pillar, in circle of pearls
Rev. Lyre, name of magistrate Archon Kalisfen around
AE ⌀ 17 mm; Pick XI, 20; Bur. VIII, 180

198—207 A. D.

110. Obv. Wreathed head of Septimius Severus, looking right, title of Emperor around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛ*, Tyche standing with cornucopia and rudder
AE ⌀ 23 mm; Bur. VIII, 186

111. Rev. Wreathed head of Septimius Severus, facing right, title of Emperor around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟ—ΛЄΙΤѠΝ*, seated Zeus, looking right, holding sceptre and thunderbolt
AE ⌀ 23 mm; Bur. VIII, 187

112. Obv. Wreathed bust of Caracalla, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛ—ΒΙΟΠΟ*, Zeus seated, looking right, holding thunderbolt and sceptre
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Bur. VIII, 188 Pl. 56, 57

113. Obv. Wreathed bust of Caracalla, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟ—ΛЄΙΤѠΝ*, *Γ*, soldier standing straight with trophy
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Bur. VIII, 189; Pick XII, 2

114. Obv. Bust of Geta, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟ—ΛЄΙΤѠΝ*, standing soldier with spear; sign: *A*
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Pick XII, 1; Bur. VIII, 190

115. Obv. Bust of Julia Domna, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΙΒΛΟ*, *B* in exergue, bull standing, looking right
AE ⌀ 21 mm; Bur. VIII, 191

116. Obv. Bust of Julia Domna, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠΟΛЄΙΤѠΝ*, *B* left, eagle standing with wreath in beak
AE ⌀ 21 mm; Bur. VIII, 192

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222—235 A. D.

117. Obv. Wreathed head of Alexander Severus, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟ—ΠΟΛΙΤΟ*, eagle standing on thunderbolt, wreath in beak; beetween the feet of eagle *T; Δ* at upper right
AE ø 24 mm; Z. XXXIV, 19; Bur. VIII, 193

118. Obv. Wreathed head of Alexander Severus, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒ/ΠΟΛ/ΤΩΝ*, in wreath
AE ø 16 mm; Bur. VIII, 194

119. Obv. Wreathed head of Alexander Severus, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙΟΠ/ΟΛΙ/ΤΩΝ*, standing bull, looking right
AE ø 17 mm; Pick XII, 3; Z. XXXIV, 20; Bur. VIII, 195

120. Obv. Bust of Julia Mamae, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙ—ΟΠΟΛΙ*, *Α* at left, Tyche standing with cornucopia and rudder
AE ø 21 mm; Bur. VIII, 196

121. Obv. Bust of Julia Mamae, looking right, title around
Rev. *ΟΛΒΙ—Ο—ΓΟΛΙΤΩΝ*, Zeus seated looking right, holding thunderbolt and sceptre
AE ø 20 mm; Bur. VIII, 197

PANTICAPAEUM

Anonymous coinage

Middle of 6th century B.C.

1. Obv. Bowed lion's head, facing, without mane, early archaic
Rev. Irregular incuse square
AR 5—6.05 grs.; drachm; Z. XXXIX, 11

2. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 3.55 grs.; tetrobol;

3. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 2.03—3.04 grs.; triobol;

4. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.27—1.96 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 9

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5. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.99 grs.; trihemiobol

6. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AE 0.24—0.68 grs.; hemiobol; Z. XXIX, 10 Pl. 58

7. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.10—0.13 grs.; hemitetartemorion

Third quarter of 6th century B.C.

8. Obv. Bowed lion's head, facing, mane around head in form of rays
Rev. More regular incuse square, quartered
AR Same nominals minted as No. 1 Pl. 59

Last quarter of 6th century B.C.

9. Obv. Same as No.
Rev. Regular incuse square, quartered, globule in centre of each quarter; coins of smallest value have only two globules in diagonally opposite quarters
AR 2.70 grs.; triobol; Z. XXXIX, 13; Bur XIX, 3; S. 2

10. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.77 grs.; obol

11. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.47 grs.; hemiobol Pl. 60

12. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.33 grs.; tetartemorion; Z. XXXIX, 14

First quarter of 5th century B.C.

13. Obv. Bowed lion's head, facing, with mane around head in form of rays
Rev. Incuse square in form of swastika or wind-mill
AR 3.29 grs.; tetrobol

14. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.58 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 15 Pl. 61

15. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.36 grs.; hemiobol

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16. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 grs.; tartemorion

17. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.12 grs.; hemitetartemorion

18. Obv. Bowed lion's head with mane, facing, more realistic style
Rev. Same as No. 13, but in two diagonally opposite corners having a four-pointed star
AR 3.29 grs.; tetrobol

19. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.58 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 17

20. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.36 grs.; hemiobol

21. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id., instead of two stars, two globules
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion

22. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id., instead of two stars, two globules
AR 0.12 grs.; hemitetartemorion

23. Obv. Same as No. 13
Rev. Incuse square, within which eight-rayed star (Panticapaeum?)
AR 0.28 grs.; hemiobol; S. 13
Note: According to Shelov this coin could have belonged to Apollonia (a city on the Bosporus whose position is unknown). The coin (diobol) which is illustrated in Zograf's Plate XXXIX, 16, seems to be a counterfeit coin

24. Obv. Ant
Rev. Eight-rayed star in incuse square (Panticapaeum?)
AR 0.42 grs.; hemiobol; S. 17

25. Obv. Ant
Rev. Incuse square in the form of swastika or wind-mill, a globule in each diagonal corner (Panticapaeum?)
AR 0.37 grs.; hemiobol

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26. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.24 grs.; tetartemorion

27. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.13 grs.; hemitetartemorion; S. 16
Note: Giel, Oresnikov and Shelov attribute coins Nos. 24—27 to Myrmekium, whereas Bertier-Delagarde considers them to be of Panticapaeum coinage

Epigraphic coinage

Second quarter of 5th century B.C.

28. Obv. Bowed lion's head with mane, facing
Rev. Swastika in incuse square, *Π—A* in two diagonally opposite corners, in remaining two corners four-rayed stars
AR 1.39 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 29 Pl. 63

29. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.57 grs.; obol; Z. XXXIX, 18

30. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.31 grs.; hemiobol; Z. XXXIX, 21

31. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.21 grs.; tetartemorion; Bur. XXIX, 9
Variants: on Nos. 28—31:
Π X; X Π; X ⋖
X A A X Γ X

32. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id., but the stars are eight-rayed and the letters *Π—A* are placed inversely
AR 4.42 grs.; pentobol; Z. XXXIX, 19; Bur. XIX, 14; S. 7

33. Obv. Id.
Rev. Same as No. 32
AR 1.39 grs.; dibol; Z. XXXIX, 20; Bur. XIX, 8 Pl. 66

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34. Obv. Id.
Rev. Same as No. 32
AR 0.57 grs.; obol

35. Obv. Id.
Rev. Same as No. 32
AR 0.31 grs.; hemiobol

36. Obv. Id.
Rev. Same as No. 32
AR 0.21 grs.; tetartemorion

37. Obv. Ant
Rev. Same as No. 28 (Panticapaeum?)
AR 0.57 grs.; obol

38. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.34 grs.; hemiobol

39. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion

40. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.12 grs.; hemitetartemorion; Z. XXXIX, 22
Note: Concerning the attribution of these coins see note No. 27

Counterfeit coin

Obv. Ant
Rev. Quartered incuse quare, *Π—A* in two diagonally opposite corners, in remaining two corners globules
AR 0.78 grs.; obol; Cat. Pozzi No. 1149

Third quarter of 5th century B.C.

41. Obv. Bowed lion's head with mane, facing
Rev. Incuse square, swastika within, *Π—A—N* in three corners of swastika and in fourth corner an eight-rayed star
AR 1.42 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 30, S. 8 Pl. 64

42. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.08 grs.; trihemiobol

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43. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.33 grs.; hemiobol

44. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion

Counterfeit coin
Obv. Bowed head of lion with mane, facing
Rev. Incuse square, swastika within, *N—A—Π* in three corners of swastika, in the fourth corner a four-rayed star
AR 7.97 grs.; trihemidrachm; Bur. XIX, 15

45. Obv. Same as No. 41.
Rev. *Π—A—N—TI* on special spaces at the rims of swastika, all in incuse square; eight-rayed star in the middle
AR 1.68 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 31; Bur. XIX, 11

46. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.37 grs.; hemiobol; Z. XXXIX, 32; Bur. XIX, 11

47. Obv. Same as No. 41.
Rev. *Π—A—N—TI* in corners of incuse square, eight-rayed star in the middle,
AR 1.54 grs.; diobol

48. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.33 grs.; hemiobol; Bur. XIX, 10; S 10

49. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 gr.; tetartemorion

Counterfeit coin
Obv. Wreathed head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *Π—A—N—T* in quartered incuse square
AR 1.42 grs.; diobol; Bur. XIX, 24

50. Obv. Ant (Panticapaeum?)
Rev. *Π—A—N—TI* in corners of incuse square, eight-rayed star in centre
AR 0.57 grs.; obol

51. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion; Bur. XIX, 21; S. 18

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52. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.12 grs.; hemitetartemorion; Pl. 67
Note: Concerning the attribution of these coins see note No. 27

53. Obv. Bowed head of lion with mane, facing
Rev. *A—Π—O—Λ* in quartered incuse square (Panticapaeum?)
AR 1.44 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 23—25; S. 14, 15
Note: The place where Apollonia used to be is not known to date; Giel, Bertier-Delagarde, Sallet, Head, Minns consider it to be the original name of Panticapaeum; Oresnikov considers it to be the original name of Myrmekium and Shelov an unknown city on the Bosporus. The opinions of the older numismatists (Sestini, Imhoof-Blumer, Gardner) who attributed these mints to the city of Apollonia on the Balkan peninsula, are incorrect

54. Obv. Id.
Rev. *A—Π—O—Λ* on special fields placed in the corners of incuse square four-rayed star in centre (Panticapaeum?)
AR 1.70 grs.; diobol

55. Obv. Ant
Rev. *A—Π—O—Λ*, same as No. 53 (Panticapaeum?)
AR 0.57 grs.; obol

56. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.34 grs.; hemiobol

57. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion; Z. XXXIX, 26, 27

58. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.12 grs.; hemitetartemorion

59. Obv. Ant
Rev. *A—Π—O—Λ* in the four quarters of an incuse square, four-rayed star in centre (Panticapaeum?)
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion; S. 19

60. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.12 grs.; hemitetartemorion
Note: Concerning the attribution of coins Nos. 55—60 see note No. 27

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Last quarter of 5th century B.C.

61. Obv. Bowed head of lion with mane, facing
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of ram, looking right, in incuse square
AR 3.10 grs.; tetrobol

62. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.49 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 33; Bur. XIX, 19; S. 11 Pl. 68, 69

63. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.34 grs.; hemiobol; Z. XXXIX, 34; Bur. XIX, 20

64. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion

Counterfeit coin

Obv. Bowed head of lion with mane, facing
Rev. *Π—A—N—T* in the four quarters of an incuse square
AR 3.1 grs.; tetrobol; Cat. Berlin Museum, Plate II, 13
Note: An interesting point about this counterfeit is that the coin is real and is the same as the one quoted under No. 61, but the reverse is countermarked with a false die

65. Obv. Same as No. 61
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of ram, looking left, sturgeon beneath ram, looking left
AR 5.15 grs.; drachm; Z. XXXIX, 35

66. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.44 grs.; diobol; Z. XXXIX, 36, 37; Bur. XIX, 16; S. 12 Pl. 70

67. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.08 grs.; trihemiobol

68. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.63 grs.; obol

69. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.38 grs.; hemiobol; Bur. XIX, 17

70. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.

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AR 0.20 grs.; tetartemorion; Bur. XIX, 18
Variants: Star under head of ram

Counterfeit coin
Obv. Wreathed head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of ram, looking right, in incuse square
AR 1.02 grs.; trihemiobol; Bur. XIX, 25

400—375 B.C.

71. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠANTI*, walking lion, looking left
AR 2.58 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 1; Bur. XIX, 29; S. 35

72. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr looking right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of lion looking right
AR 2.36 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 6; Bur. XIX, 30. 31; S. 36 Pl. 71—73

73. Obv. Beardless head of Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of lion, looking right
AR 2.20 grs.; tetrobol; Z. XL, 6; Bur. XX, 83
Note: Bertier-Delagarde considers this coin to be false

74. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠANTI*, forepart of lion, looking left, crescent behind lion
AR 0.70 grs.; Z. XL, 2; Bur. XIX, 32; S. 37

75. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of horse, looking right
AE ⌀ 12 mm; Z. LX, 3; Bur. XIX, 33; S. 38

76. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, head of ram, looking right
AE ⌀ 10 mm; Z. LX, 4; Bur. XIX, 27; S. 39

370—360 B.C.

77. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr, looking left, long straight hair
Rev. *Π—A—N*, griffin with lion's head on ear of corn, looking left, with spear in mouth
AU 9.90 grs.; stater; Z. XL, 7; Bur. XIX, 28; S. 29

78. Obv. Head of Satyr, turned three quarters to the right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, walking lion, looking right
AR 4.60 grs.; pentobol; Bur. XIX, 45; S. 40

79. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠANTI*, lion about to jump, looking right
AR 2.29 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 13; Bur. XIX, 44; S. 42

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80. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, three quarters-turned to the left
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, lion with spear in mouth, looking left
AR 2.43 grs.; triobol; Bur. XX, 86; Z. XL, 14; S. 41 Pl. 74, 75

81. Obv. Beardless head of Satyr, looking right
Rev. *Π—Α—Ν*, forepart of griffin with head of an eagle, looking right
AR 0.69 grs.; obol; Z. XL, 16; Bur. XX, 87; S. 43

360—340 B.C.

82. Obv. Bearded head of Satyr, three quarters turned to the left
Rev. *Π—Α—Ν*, griffin with head of a lion, on ear of corn, with spear in mouth, looking left
AU 9.10 grs.; stater, Z. XL, 8; Bur. XIX, 40; S. 30

83. Obv. Id.
Rev. *Π—Α—Ν*, head of bull, looking left
AR 3.41 grs.; tetrobol; Z. XL, 8; Bur. XIX, 41, 42; S. 44 Pl. 80, 81

340—330 B.C.

84. Obv. Head of bearded Satyr, adorned with ivy-wreath, looking left
Rev. *Π—Α—Ν*, griffin on ear of corn, with spear in mouth, looking left
AU 9.08 grs.; stater; Z. XL, 9; S. 31

85. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, lion with head turned back, looking right
AR 2.37 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 25; Bur. XX, 69; S. 45 Pl. 82, 83

86. Obv. Head of bearded Satyr, three quarters turned to the left
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, lion devouring stag, looking right
AR 2.38 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 24; Bur. XIX, 46; S. 46 Pl. 84, 85

87. Obv. Wreathed head of bearded Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, head of ram, looking left
AR 2.71 grs.; triobol

88. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 1.61 grs.; diobol; Z. XL, 23; S. 47

89. Obv. Beardless head of Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, forepart of lion with head turned back, looking right, laurel branch behind
AR 0.78 grs.; obol; Z. XL, 26; Bur. XX, 65; S. 48

90. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.38 grs.; hemiobol; Bur. XX, 66

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91. Obv. Id.
Rev. Id.
AR 0.21 grs.; tetartemorion; Z. XL, 27; S. 49
Note: Small nominals have a grain instead of a laurel branch

92. Obv. Wreathed head of bearded Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠAN*, head of sturgeon, looking right
AE ⌀ 11 mm; Z. XL, 28; Bur. XIX, 54; S. 50

93. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, looking right
Rev. *Π—A—N*, bull's head, looking left
AE ⌀ 10 mm; Z. XL, 21; Bur. XX, 63, 64, 90; S. 51

94. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠAN*, bow
AE ⌀ 9 mm; Z. XL, 22; Bur. XX, 96; S. 52

330—315 B.C.

95. Obv. Head of bearded Satyr, adorned with ivy-wreath
Rev. *Π—A—N*, griffin on ear of corn with spear in mouth, looking left
AU 9.09 grs.; stater; Z. XL, 10; Bur. XIX, 47; S. 32

96. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠANTI*, recumbent lion, looking right
AR 2.32 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 15; Bur. XXX, 82, 84, 85; S. 53

97. Obv. Wreathed head of bearded Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠANTI*, bow and arrow
AE ⌀ 25 mm; Z. XL, 30; Bur. XIX, 49, 50; S. 54 Pl. 88

98. Obv. Head of bearded Satyr, looking right
Rev. *Π—A—N*, forepart of griffin with head of eagle, looking left, beneath sturgeon, looking left
AE ⌀ 20 mm; Z. XL, 18; XIX, 39; S. 57 Pl. 76, 77

99. Obv. Beardless head of Satyr, looking right
Rev. *Π—A—N*, forepart of Pegasos, looking right
AE ⌀ 15 mm; Z. XL, 19; Bur. XX, 88, 89; S. 56 Pl. 78, 79

100. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, looking right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΠAN—TI*, bow in case
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Z. XL, 20; Bur. XX, 91—93; S. 55

315—300 B.C.

101. Obv. Wreathed head of bearded Satyr, looking left
Rev. *Π—A—N*, griffin on ear of corn with spear in mouth, looking left
AU 9.07 grs.; stater; Z. XL, 11; S. 33 Pl. 86, 87

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Note: Standard is larger (21—23 mm) than of staters from the years 330—315 B.C. (19—20 mm).

102. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, looking left
Rev. *Π—A—N*, forepart of griffin, looking left, ear of corn beneath
AU 4.30 grs.; hemistater; Z. XL, 12; Bur. XX, 58; S. 34

103. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, looking left
Rev. *Π—A—N*, forepart of griffin, looking left, ear of corn beneath
AU 1.30 grs.; hecte; Bur. XX, 61; BMC 4

104. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, looking left
Rev. *Π—A—N*, bull's head, looking left
AR 11.71 grs.; didrachm; Z. XL, 31; Bur. XX, 59; S. 58

105. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, three quarters turned to the left
Rev. *ΠAN*, scalp of lion's head, facing
AR 2.32 grs.; triobol; Z. XL, 29; Bur. XX, 67; S. 59

106. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, looking left
Rev. *Π—A—N*, bull's head, looking left
AE ø 28 mm; Z. XLI, 1; Bur. XX, 60; S. 60

107. Obv. Id.
Rev. *Π—A—N*, lion's head, looking left, sturgeon beneath, looking left
AE ø 20 mm; Z. XLI, 2; Bur. XX, 70, 71; S. 61 Pl. 90, 91, 97

Beginning of 3rd century B.C.

108. Obv. Id.; countermark: twelve-rayed star
Rev. Id.; countermark: bow in case
AE ø 20 mm; Z. XLI, 3; Bur. XIX, 57; XX, 72; S. 62 Pl. 92—95
Note: Coins were countermarked with tongs, on one side of which was a star and on the other a bow

109. Obv. Head of bearded Satyr, looking left
Rev. *Π—A—N*, bull's head, looking left
AE ø 15 mm; Z. XLI, 7; Bur. XIX, 35—37; S. 63, 64

First half of 3rd century B.C.

110. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠAN*, bow and arrow
AE ø 15—20 mm; Z. XLI, 4, 5; Bur. XX, 73—80, 94, 95; S. 65—67
Note: Part of the coins are minted on coins No. 49

Middle of 3rd century B.C.

111. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠAN*, eagle with spread wings, from the front, head turned to the left
AE ø 20 mm; Z. XLI, 10; Bur. XXII, 163, 164; S. 68

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112. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, tripod
AE ⌀ 14 mm; Z. XLI, 9; Bur. XXI, 123—128; XXII, 173; S. 69
Note: These coins were minted on coins No. 110; however, some coins of No. 110 had only a countermark of a tripod (Z. XLI, 8; Bur. XXI, 123; S. 70); even coins No. 111 (S. 71) were similarly countermarked

113. Obv. Wreathed head of bearded Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, bow and arrow
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Z. XLI, 6; Bur. XIX, 51; XXII, 161; S. 72

114. Obv. Head of bearded Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, bow and arrow
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Bur. XIX, 38

Beginning of third quarter of 3rd century B.C.

115. Obv. Head of Poseidon, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, prow to the left
AE ⌀ 24 mm; Bur. XXII, 153; S. 74
Variants: Obv. Head looking left; Bur. XXII, 156.
Note: Later these coins were countermarked first with the head of Athena and then with the head of Satyr (Z. XLI, 13; Bur. XXII, 154, 155, 157, 158; S. 75). Pl. 96

Last third of 3rd century B.C.

116. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *Π—Α—Ν*, forepart of griffin, looking left, ear of corn beneath
AR 3.11 grs.; drachm; Z. XLI, 18; Bur. XX, 98; S. 79

117. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, eagle, three quarters turned to the right, with spread wings
AR 3.13 grs.; drachm; Z. XLI, 16; Bur. XXI, 102; S. 80 Pl. 98, 99

118. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, lion's head from front, with sword in mouth
AR 1.69 grs.; triobol; Z. XLI, 17; Bur. XX, 99, 100; S. 82

119. Obv. Id.
Rev. Without legend, ear of corn
AR 2.50 grs.; triobol; Z. XLI, 19; Bur. XXII, 145; S. 81 Pl. 100

End of 3rd century B.C.

120. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking left
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, grazing horse, looking left
AR 15.89 grs.; tetradrachm; Z. XLI, 15; Bur. XXI, 103; S. 85

121. Obv. Head of beardless Satyr, looking left
Rev. Same as No. 120

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AR 9.10 grs.; trihemidrachm?; Cat. Naville V. 1923, Geneva, No. 1651
Note: The correct dating of coins Nos. 120 and 121 is uncertain

122. Obv. Wing
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, tripod
AE ⌀ 11 mm; Z. XLIII; I9, Bur. XXI, 131; S. 64
Note: Zograf dates this coin to the first quarter of the 1st century, Oresnikov even to the end of the 1st century B.C.

End of 3rd century and first half of 2nd century B.C.

123. Obv. Bull's head, three quarters turned to the right
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, plough turned to the left, ear of corn above (left)
AE ⌀ 10–15 mm; Z. XLI, 12; Bur. XXXIII, 187—189; S. 83

First half of 2nd century B.C.

124. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, bow in case at left
AR 3.62 grs.; drachm; Z. XLI, 22; XLII, 1–3; Bur. XXI, 106, 112; S. 86—88 Pl. 89, 102, 103
Variants: Different monograms and emblems in field (club, sword)
Note: With respect to the abundant variants, it is thought that these coins were minted for a long period of time (ca. 50 years)

First half and middle of 2nd century B.C.

125. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, forepart of horse, looking right
AR 2.59 grs.; tetrobol; Z. XLII, 6; Bur. XXI, 104; S. 90

126. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ–ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, lyre
AR 1.26 grs.; diobol; Z. XLII, 5; Bur. XXI, 105; S. 91

127. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, lighthouse
AR 0.91 grs.; trihemiobol; Z. XLII, 7; Bur. XXIII, 1 a; S. 92 Pl. 104, 105

128. Obv. Star
Rev. *ΠΑ—Ν*, cornucopia
AR 0.55 grs.; obol; Bur. XXIII, 186; S. 93

129. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, bow in case to the left
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Z. XLII, 19; Bur. XXI, 114; S. 95

130. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, bow and arrow
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Z. XLII, 11; Bur. XXI, 115; S. 96

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131. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, dolphin, looking left
AE ⌀ 12 mm; Z. XLII, 10; Bur. XXI, 117; S. 97
Variants: Dolphin, looking right; Bur. XXI, 116

132. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, ear of corn, left
AE ⌀ 11 mm; Bur. XXII, 147; S. 98

133. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑ*, wreath
AE ⌀ 12 mm; Bur. XXII, 151; S. 99

Second quarter of 2nd century B.C.

134. Obv. Head of Apollo, facing right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ-ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, bow in case, right, monogram in exergue
AE ⌀ 19 mm, Z. XLII, 8; Bur. XXI, 113; S. 94

Third quarter of 2nd century B.C.

135. Obv. Head of Apollo, facing right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ—ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, tripod, monogram in exergue
AR 3.30 grs.; drachm; Z. XLII, 4; Bur. XXI, 119; S. 89

Last quarter of 2nd century B.C.

136. Obv. Wreathed head of bearded Satyr, looking left
Rev. *ΠΑΝ—ΤΙ*, cornucopia between caps of the Dioskuri, with stars
AE ⌀ 18 mm; Z. XLI, 20; Bur. XIX, 55, 56; S. 100 Pl. 101

137. Obv. Wreathed head of beardless Satyr, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ*, caps of the Dioskuri, with stars
AE ⌀ 14 mm; Z. XLI, 21; Bur. XX, 81; XXI, 137; S. 101

Around 110 B.C.

138. Obv. Head of Athena, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, prow to the right
AE ⌀ 13 mm; Z. XLI, 14; Bur. XXII, 176; S. 102
Note: Zograf dated these coins to the second half of the 3rd century

139. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝ*, trident left
AE ⌀ 12 mm; Z. XLIII, 4; Bur. XXII, 177; S. 103
Note: Zograf dated these coins to the end of the second and the beginning of the 1st century B.C.

End of 2nd and beginning of 1st century B.C.

140. Obv. Head of Poseidon, looking right, trident behind
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, prow at left
AE ⌀ 26 mm; Z. XLIII, 1; Bur. XXII, 152

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141. Obv. Head of Artemis, looking right, quiver with arrows behind
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, recumbent stag, looking left
AE ⌀ 21 mm; Z. XLIII, 2; Bur. XXII, 170

100—75 B.C.

142. Obv. Wreathed head of young Dionysos, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙ/ΚΑΠΑΙ/ΤΩΝ*, above the inscription a cluster of grapes, all in wreath
AR 8.18 grs.; didrachm; Z. XLIII, 5; Bur. XXII, 180 Pl. 106, 107

143. Obv. Head of Artemis, looking right, bow and quiver with arrows behind
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, grazing stag, looking right
AR 3.83 grs.; drachm.; Z. XLIII, 8; Bur. XXII, 168, 169 Pl. 108, 109

144. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, running stag with thyrsos on back, looking right
AR 3.71 grs.; drachm; Z. XLIII, 9; Bur. XXII, 150
Note: Zograf and Bertier-Delagarde consider the head on the obverse to be the one of Artemis

145. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, bird's wing
AR 3.69 grs.; drachm; Cat. Naville V, 1923, No. 1658

146. Obv. Head of Dionysos, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, thyrsos at left, monogram in exergue
AR 1.75 grs.; triobol; Z. XLIII, 12; Bur. XXII, 101

147. Obv. Head of Menas with Phrygian cap, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝ—ΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙ—ΤΩΝ*, standing Dionysos with thyrsos, looking left, panther in front, monogram in right field
AE ⌀ 30 mm; Z. XLIII, 13; Bur. XXII, 179 Pl. 114, 115

148. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝ—ΤΙΚΑ/ΠΑΙ—ΤΩΝ*, tripod with thyrsos, monogram in right field
AE ⌀ 22 mm; Z. XLIII, 15; Bur. XXI, 120, 122
Variants: Monogram in left as well as in right field Pl. 110, 111

149. Obv. *Π—Α—Ν—Τ—Ι—Κ—Α—Π*, between the rays of an eight-rayed star
Rev. Tripod
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Z. XLIII, 18; Bur. XXI, 130

73—63 B.C.

150. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠ/ΑΙΤΩΝ*, eagle on thunderbolt from front, head looking right, monogram at left, star at right

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AE ⌀ 26 mm; Z. XLIII, 20; Bur. XXI, 138—143; XXII, 144 Pl. 112—113
Variants: Different monograms

151. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑΠ*, tripod with thyrsos, monogram and star on sides
AE ⌀ 19 mm; Z. XLIII, 21; Bur. XXI, 121
Variants: Thyrsos from right to left as well as from left to right

47—30 B.C. 152. Obv. Id.
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ—ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, lyre with laurel branch
AE ⌀ 24 mm; Bur. XXI, 118
Note: Later these coins were countermarked with an eight-rayed star

153. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right, resemblance very similar to Archon Asander
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ—ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, grazing Pegasos, looking left, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 21 mm; Z. XLIV, 9; Bur. XXII, 148, 149

154. Obv. Head of Apollo, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ—ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, bow and quiver
AE ⌀ 18 mm; Z. XLIV, 10; Bur. XXI, 132

155. Obv. Wreathed head of Herakles, looking right
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ—ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, lion's skin on club
AE ⌀ 16 mm; Bur. XXII, 181

30—17 B.C. 156. Obv. Female head, looking right, in circle of pearls
Rev. *ΠΑΝΤΙΚΑ—ΠΑΙΤΩΝ*, prow at right, with star on bow of ship, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 15 mm; Z. XLIV, 11; Bur. XXI, 133—135

Caesareia Coins (re-named Panticapaeum)

14—8 B.C. 157. Obv. Veiled female head with calathos, looking right
Rev. *ΚΑΙ—ΣΑ/ΡΕ—ΩΝ*, sceptre, *Ν* at bottom right, in circle of pearls
AE ⌀ 21 mm; Z. XLV, 12—13; Bur. XXIII, 1c
Variants: Other divisions of inscription and different shape of sceptre

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